MARCH 9, 1769.

THE

VIRGINIA GAZETTE

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* 8. 28.

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From the Publick Advertiser, *October* 11.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THAT the last war, which so much increased the national debt, would be the ruin of this country was established for an universal opinion. That war at this critical juncture would prove the salvation of Great Britain may be clearly proved from facts that are indisputable, and cannot be denied but by those conversant in political knowledge. The present dangerous situation of this government requires an instantaneous remedy, which must be formed upon true policy, sound judgment, and comprehensive principles. Several causes of an alarming nature, the neglected miserable state of our trade and manufactures, with the unnatural and unhappy situation between Great Britain and her American colonies, form a prospect that is gloomy and melancholy. Its consequences are to be dreaded; its prevention must be attended with, I fear, by the most violent remedy. War, to the human mind, must always appear unpleasing; yet, unhappily, is the only remedy that can stop the fatal effects of the present dangerous malady that has seized the constitution of this country. The direction of war instantaneously unites every part of the Britannic empire; We are then formed into one person, faction dies, the spirit of glory and conquest revives the spirit and courage of the nation; he is animated in the cause of liberty, and the defence of his country becomes the sole object of his utmost ambition.

Behold for a moment the object that employs the ambition of our natural enemy, the French; whose internal policy at this time first occasions the necessity that the attention of her subjects should be drawn off from domestick events of government, and employed upon that alluring subject, that of conquest.

The Prince will possess the island of Corsica; consequently its ports will be an immense magazine of timber for her marine, a body of 30,000 men inured to the fatigue of war, and when disciplined may become the best troops in Europe.

In consequence of the acquisition of Corsica, France claims the sovereignty of the Mediterranean. We dispute it. A war commences in favour of our enemy, for being possessed of all the advantages of her late acquisition, which at first we might have prevented, by the expence of 4 or 500,000 l. afterwards unable to dispossess them of without the expence of millions.

Can the delicacy or the faith of any treaty with the Genoese prevent our feeling for, our affording, the brave Corsicans, so nobly struggling in the cause of liberty? Let us recollect the conduct of the Genoese republick for these years past, constantly employed as mercenaries, in every dockyard to the French government.

Unless it is known how much of the French navy has been built in the Genoese ports, who rubbed our merchants trading to the Levant, or the ports of Italy, alarmed with this step of French policy? Strong proof that the trade of Great Britain is already much [illegible] by the Mediterranean.

Italian states should now shake off their political lethargy. The power of the house of Austria in Italy are certainly reduced to a state of danger. The ambition of the Bourbon interest seems almost already grown up to its zenith, and the wise political system at once appears fruitless of this great increase of [illegible] power. That Prince, ever ready to defend Italy against [illegible] now preparing for the defence of his territories, [illegible] the citadel of Italy.

[illegible], to defend their country, the ravelin, [illegible] the entrance of Italy, against the common [illegible] without pay.

[illegible] events their critical situation de[illegible] territories of Austria and the Italian [illegible] Bourbon. The Venetian must [illegible] the Tirol, and defend his [illegible] The fleet shall be [illegible] their frequent sallies [illegible] tranquillity. The [illegible] shall [illegible] Piacentia, and patrole the dis[illegible] and Modena. The light troops from the citadel of Alessandria, shall harrass the Genoese lines. [illegible] the fleet of Great Britain shall command the city. The [illegible] spirit will animate the fleet of Lucca; the will recollect her [illegible] upon the grand destiny, and a few English frigates at Leghorn shall, by the detachments of their marines, awe the city of Florence. Her cavalry, more theatrical than military, consisting of one troop, shall be indulged with a neutrality. The army of observation in the Ecclesiastical state, consisting of Catholick mercenary Swiss troops, Albanese, &c. formed and supported upon a plan I shall recommend hereafter, shall move like a pendulum between Tuscany and the Neapolitan state. Naples shall be the watering place and winter rendezvous of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Should the Minister of the Royal young Neapolitan refuse this request, a message must again be sent by an English Lieutenant from the Admiral of the British fleet. That the Mediterranean Court of Spain and France may not remain in a state of too much tranquillity, we may with our manufactures subdivide the states of Barbary: Their marine can vex, though not conquer; and the Moors, though undisciplined, twelve thousand being landed in Spain, to visit the residence of their ancestors, may much teaze and fret the formality of the Spaniard.

Let the standard of Liberty and Paoli wave upon the highest tower at New York! whole battalions of American youth will instantly crowd to that idol of fighting in such a cause; they will form a crusade in the cause of liberty, for the relief of Corsica; they will implore that Royal requisitions may be confined only to internal taxation: The faithful American will burn with impatience for the King's *orders* to fight against the enemies of their parent, the enemies of Great Britain: The American legions will cross the Atlantick with the same spirit of British valour and liberty as their ancestors left England! They will sail into the Mediterranean, and obtain, what will be their greatest glory, the freedom of Corsica. In such a cause only they will ever presume to rival, or struggle for glory, with Great Britain.

Our great and Royal ally of Prussia shall command that garrison, that army of observation formed for the internal defence of Italy, whilst its citadel Piedmont, is defended by its Royal governour. Great Britain and her allies shall have the perpetual glory of rescuing from Bourbon tyranny the capital of Italy, Rome, the birth place of Liberty in Europe.

Thus far, and more than was really intended, I have intruded upon your paper, where, should this receive a place, I will hereafter continue the sketch I have drawn this morning; and my political cryon shall scratch out the remainder of this drawing, which some time hence will receive that shading and finishing as will render it, what it is not at present, clearly intelligible to all.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 30.

WE are pleased to hear from a neighbouring colony that the glorious cause of liberty is adhered to in the strictest manner; that it has a tendency to reconcile all intestine party disputes, and unite every sect and denomination in religion. As an instance of this truth, a Gentleman of the Presbyterian persuasion, aged just 45, was on Sunday last married to a Quaker Lady of great fortune, of the same age; it is also remarkable that this happy Gentleman is her forty fifth suiter. They are determined to name their first son Forty Five, and their first daughter Ninety Two.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* Boston.

"I thank you for the particulars concerning your publick affairs, and wish what has happened since do not more embroil them; however, I am in hopes that in the end it will turn out to the advantage of the colonies. Your traders before were too forward to run deep in debt with our merchants, and thereby involved themselves in great difficulties. They were too fond of the fashions and follies of England, and too negligent of the great natural advantages of their own country. Trading so much upon credit, and aping the extravagancies and luxuries of the rich and opulent, have already done the colonies irreparable damage, sunk their character, and sapped their virtue. They will now be obliged (if the present disposition hold) to trade more upon their own stock, to be more attentive to the rules of commerce, more punctual in their payments, and more ready to retrench many superfluous expenses, which only tend to enervate their minds, waste their substance, and enfeeble their bodies."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *October* 20.

"The prudent conduct and publick virtue of America may save this distracted nation, whose councils and credit are uncertain and inconstant as the fickle wind, and whose power and dignity are almost annihilated, by the rage of party, and love of inordinate wealth."

Extract of a letter from London, *Nov.* 19.

"We are all in a ferment about your American affairs. Some of your friends here at first imagined that they would be settled according to your and their wishes, from the immediate prospect of a war with France; but that prospect, and the comfort arising from it, have vanished, the Corsican affairs being now adjusted. The principal business therefore before the Parliament will be your affairs. Governour Bernard is in the highest credit with his Majesty and his Ministers, and it is confidently said will be created a Baronet. Instead of recalling the Board of Commissioners, it is in contemplation here to send out two additional members; the American revenue being considered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increasing fund, which will soon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military establishment, and even in time may contribute to relieve the mother country from the immense load of debt under which she now labours.

"It is certain that Lord Hillsborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment and abilities; his Court interest is also very strong. Every person in power seems to hold it as a fixed principle that America must be made sensible of her subordination to the British legislature.

"Several officers are spoke of for your Commander in Chief. Some who will be asked it is thought will decline accepting it, and others who with to be appointed will be overlooked; but it is the general opinion that Sir Jeffery will be the man, and that he will set out very well instructed. You may however be assured that an officer will be appointed who is entirely free from colonial prejudices.

"We hear the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your asserted rights is to be the previous step taken towards your intended regulation. We do not imagine that the Parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions or into a correspondence with Messieurs the Speakers, but will give the several agents, and some of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *coram stratis*.

"We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late Assembly, and we look forward with no small degree of expectation and impatience to the time when your great orator will defend the assumed rights of the new world at the bar of our House of Commons; for, from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genius and parts.

"It is whispered about by our knowing politicians that considerable alterations will be made in your government, that your town meetings will be abolished, and your tradesmen, &c. obliged to incorporate themselves; that his Majesty will take upon himself the care of nominating the Council, and that the commanders in chief of the navy and army, and the Commissioners of the Customs, will have seats there. Your Assemblies, as soon as they are called again, will be required to pass a bill, before they proceed to other business, acknowledging, in the fullest manner, the supreme authority of the Parliament of Great Britain.

"Your claim of rights occasioned the King, the Ministry, and both Houses of Parliament, to enter so immediately on American affairs, as our dilatoriness seemed daily to increase your claims.

"I still hope, after all that has passed, that every thing will be amicably settled.

"You asked me in your last if Mr. Grenville would get into power; I make no doubt but he will soon. I need say little of his character to you at present, having wrote so particularly in my former letters; but it is the general opinion here that we never had a Minister so knowing as to our finances, and the state and interests of our trade. But he is not agreeable to the Court; the affair of the regency is not forgot: Yet they must take him in again, because they will not be able to go on much longer without him. The East India Company with as fervently as even Americans that he never may be Minister, as their provinces and kingdoms will then most certainly be annexed to the British crown."

Feb. 2. Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, the large new county jail in this town was discovered on fire. The first attention was to preserve the prisoners from perishing, but by the hurry and consternation of the people nigh at hand the keys of the several doors were misplaced, whereby they were obliged to have recourse to axes, &c. to break through, which with great difficulty was done, and the prisoners pulled through very small passages, their flesh considerably torn by the iron spikes in the doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two scorched by the fire. One elderly man, who was in the room where the fire first began, was much burnt. The fire began in an apartment on the middle story, at the north west corner of the building, and proceeded with great violence from one apartment to another, until the whole of the inside of the house was in flames. The thickness of the partitions and floors made the heat very intense, and the walls and iron bars prevented the water from the engines doing much towards extinguishing the flames. When the fire broke from its confinement through the roof great danger was apprehended from the shingles, but there being little wind by a good providence it was prevented from spreading. Although the night was very cold, the firemen exerted themselves the whole time; also the engineers, and other inhabitants, were very vigilant. The officers of his Majesty's regiments now here attended with a number of the soldiers, who were likewise very active and serviceable in assisting and relieving the inhabitants. About five o'clock the fire was got under. Two of the prisoners escaped in the night; the others were secured in Bridewell, and in the jailer's dwelling house, until morning. At ten o'clock examination was made before several magistrates; it appeared that Mr. Young the keeper had been to the jail as was his practice, to see all was safe, about nine in the evening, and saw no appearance of fire. Upon examining the prisoners that were in the room where the fire was first discovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the door of their apartment; accordingly in the evening they got [illegible] the door, and set fire to them; they put the [illegible] down, to prevent the light being discovered. This [illegible] burning two or three hours, until at length the smoke and heat increased so much that they were obliged to repair to the window on the windward for air, when they gave the alarm. These circumstances appearing full against two of them, one a soldier, the other a young lad, who were confined for stealing, they were both handcuffed, and by *habeas corpus* committed to the jail in Charlestown. The loss to the county and town must be great.

Commodore Hood was present, and a number of officers and sailors were landed from the ships, and an engine was sent from the Romney man of war. The commander of the main guard, with a party, offered their service on the first alarm, which was declined; but they were afterwards sent for, and took charge of some of the prisoners.

At the late cry of fire a military Gentleman was heard to give orders to a soldier or servant, "Go directly to the General and inform him that it is no RIOT, but only a fire."

Last week a man from Weston brought to town and sold 6140 cocoons or silk balls, which he fed from only three mulberry trees.

In the Boston Chronicle of February 2d it is said that the following extract appeared to have been sent with a view to appear on the publick.

Extract of a letter from London, *November* 17.

"Your complaints against Governour Bernard have found him with the present Parliament; he is to have a pension on the American establishment of 1000 l. paid out of a revenue raised by a stamp on your lawyers, clerks of towns and courts. Mr. Hutchinson is to have the government, with a fixed salary of 1500 l. a year, to be paid out of the revenue raised on your American woollen manufactures. Mr. Grenville told me yesterday that he should soon have the pleasure of paying his compliments to your American orator, at a less distance than 1000 leagues; and that the seventeen resolvers would all have commissions in your militia, with established pay, equal to their ranks."

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, *Jan.* 10.

IT is said orders have been given by Commodore Hood for all his little guards coasts to put out of harbour on a cruise along the coast and in our bays, doubtless by direction or advice of Governour Bernard and the Commissioners, who are in hopes that the season of the year may have encouraged some Captains or owners to aim at making a few savings with regard to the new and disputed duties, or whose ignorance may have led them into mistakes of which they may make advantages upon discovery. We cannot but regret that an officer appointed by the great Mr. Pitt, and who during the late war was so successful in destroying the trade of our foreign enemies, should now be so unfortunately employed in distressing our own. It is however well worthy the notice of the British merchants and manufacturers that notwithstanding all the diligence, low arts, and severity, of the Governour and Commissioners, supported and assisted by a navy and standing army, not one article has as yet been made prize of that in the least interferes either with the growth or manufactures of the mother country.

Jan. 11. We are told that there have been great murmurings and uneasiness among the soldiery, who instead of being paid their subsistence money, as on their first arrival, have for some time past been obliged to receive the same in beef, which our butchers have agreed to deliver the contractor, through the year, at one penny three farthings sterling a pound. The men allege that with their own money they could furnish themselves better provisions at a cheaper rate, beef since their arrival being sold at one penny half peny a pound, mutton at a less price, and the offals of both at a reasonable rate, and fish so cheap that a cod of 15 lb. weight, just out of the water, sells for about 9 d. sterling; that as geese have been sold at about 1 s. sterling a piece, turkies of the same weight at 1 s. 4 d. fowls at 4 d. rabbits at 1 d. partridges 3 d halfpeny, and other wildfowl in plenty, and the same proportion

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…e year, on account of a barrel of wine
found on board her, is like to prove very detrimental to a great number of merchants in thoſe parts, who had goods on freight; one Gentleman in Kittery has a large ſhip ready for ſailing, waiting only for ſome neceſſaries ſhipped him by ſaid veſſel.

A coaſting veſſel, owned at Biddeford, having, according to cuſtom, been ſent from thence with a load of boards for Newport, without being cleared out, was there refuſed an entry and ſeized by the Collector, agreeable to orders received from the Commiſſioners; and notwithſtanding it clearly appeared that not the leaſt fraud was intended by the maſter or owner, but that his procedure was wholly owing to a ſuppoſition that it would be juſtified by cuſtom, the veſſel was libelled in a Court of Admiralty, condemned, and ſold by a decree of ſaid court. This is not the only inſtance of an honeſt trader's being taken in and ruined by preſuming on a cuſtomary indulgence, indulgencies which in ſome places are often given, and frequently withdrawn, without previous and publick notice, whereby, to the ſcandal of office, they become means, in the hands of the revengeful and hungry officer, to enſnare and entrap the unwary, but honeſt, trader.

Jan. 13. The preſent ſcarcity of money is ſo great, owing to the deſtruction of trade, and the monopoly that a large number of revenue officers, placemen, &c. have made of the ſame, by the inſtrumentality of the late duties, that ſome Gentlemen among us who have their monies in the Britiſh funds have given orders to their merchants to withdraw or diſpoſe of the ſame, expecting greater advantages may be made with thoſe monies on this ſide the water. Perhaps other reaſons operate; ſtocks had certainly fallen 6 per cent in October laſt, and advices intimate that they were like to be ſtill further affected by the meaſures purſuing.

The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of New York, by a manly patriotick conduct on a trying occaſion, have fully ſupported the character of an American Aſſembly. In the courſe of their late ſeſſion they completed a petition to his Majeſty, another to the Lords, and a remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, in order to obtain a redreſs of grievances; and then took into conſideration the circular letters from the Aſſemblies of Virginia and Maſſachuſetts Bay, which they unanimouſly reſolved to anſwer in the moſt reſpectful manner, and fully to concur with the ſentiments of the ſaid Aſſemblies expreſſed in thoſe letters. And having entered into a number of ſpirited reſolves, in favour of liberty and the rights of their conſtituents, their Governour was then pleaſed to honour them by a diſſolution of the Aſſembly! The Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for this province has juſt received the following letter from the Hon. Philip Livingſton, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of New York.

To the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

SIR,

BY order of the General Aſſembly of this colony, I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of February laſt, and am directed to aſſure you that they are much obliged to your Houſe of Repreſentatives for freely communicating their ſentiments on a ſubject ſo intereſting to all the colonies, and are ſo far from conſidering it as a deſire of dictating to the other Aſſemblies that they highly applaud them for their attention to American liberty, and hope the meaſures they have taken on this important occaſion will fully convince them that the General Aſſembly of the colony of New York harmonizes with thoſe of the other colonies in their repreſentations for redreſs. They perfectly agree with your Houſe in their opinion of the fatal conſequences which muſt inevitably attend the operation of the ſeveral acts of Parliament impoſing taxes and duties in the American colonies, and have therefore prepared petitions to his Majeſty and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and a repreſentation to the Commons of Great Britain, praying relief from the grievances they labour under. They entertain with your Houſe the firmeſt confidence in his Majeſty's known clemency and tender regard for all his ſubjects, and the candour and juſtice of the Britiſh Parliament; and are not without hopes that the united ſupplications of all the colonies will prevail on our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and the Parliament, to grant effectual redreſs, and put a ſtop, for the future, to meaſures ſo directly repugnant to the true intereſt of the mother country and the colonies. In the name, and by order, of the General Aſſembly,

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humbly ſervant,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Speaker.

P. S. Robert Charles, Eſq; agent for this colony at the Court of Great Britain, is inſtructed to cooperate with the agents of the other colonies in their applications for redreſs.

At a Council laſt Thurſday Governour Bernard exhibited another inſtance of the inexpreſſible littleneſs of his mind, and the ſtrength of its enmity againſt the people. It ſeems ſome boys were the other evening playing at foot-ball near the Province Houſe; when, either by accident or deſign, they threw down one of the ſentry boxes at the gate. This rude and miſchievous behaviour of children the Governour has repreſented to the Council as a ſerious and important matter, upon which he required their advice, or countenance, in giving orders to the King's Attorney to proſecute them for the ſame, which we are told has been done; and the whole affair, an account of this little rude boyiſh trick will be communicated to Adminiſtration, with ſuch gloſſes and comments as may have a tendency to impreſs them with the heinouſneſs of the offence, and as another proof of the neceſſity of regular troops to keep the inhabitants in order.

Jan. 14. We have lately been favoured with the King's moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, wherein his Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs his concern that a ſpirit of faction, which he was in hopes had ſubſided, had again ariſen in his American colonies, and in one in particular to a conſiderable degree. It is obſervable that the countenances of our enemies appear very jocund upon this occaſion, while his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects are diſtreſſed that he has conceived ſuch an unfavourable ſentiment of the temper of his coloniſts; who, far from the remoteſt diſpoſition to faction or rebellion, are ſtruggling, as they apprehend, for a conſtitution which ſupports the Crown, and for the rights derived to them by their charter, and confirmed by the declaration of his Majeſty's glorious anceſtors William and Mary, at that important era the revolution. We ſhall make no further obſervations, but only recite a paragraph which contains the ſentiments of truth: "It is a maxim of the Engliſh law, and a "principle founded in reaſon, that *the King can do no wrong*; "and we are ready to apprehend that in the preſent caſe the "Miniſtry have done none, but that the concern which his "Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs in regard to the "colonies in general, and the ſuppoſed diſpoſition of one in "particular, is wholly grounded upon the miſinformation and "falſe repreſentations of thoſe who, if they do not ſufficiently "revere truth, ought to tremble at the thought of deceiving "Majeſty, and of plunging the greateſt and happieſt empire which "the ſun ever ſhone upon into aſtoniſhment, anxiety, and con-"fuſion. Perhaps accounts have been tranſmitted home ſimilar "to thoſe ſaid to have been ſent from hence to New York, Nova "Scotia, &c. in September laſt, viz. that a certain caſtle was "taken poſſeſſion of, a beacon erected, and thirty thouſand men "in arms to oppoſe the landing of the King's troops. A very "few weeks will effect different impreſſions in regard to the "coloniſts, and produce very different meaſures, which we ven-"ture to predict will terminate in the proſperity of the whole "empire."

Jan. 15. The friends to a conſtitutional union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies cannot but hope, and ſeriouſly pray, that wiſe and faithful counſellors may ſtand about the King, men fearing God and hating coveteouſneſs, and that the things which belong to the national peace may not be hidden from the eyes of thoſe who are intruſted with the management of the national concern.

NEW LONDON, *Jan.* 27.

ON the 16th inſtant the wife of Mr. John Vaughan, of Lebanon, agreed upon a ſpinning match with a neighbouring young woman. They began their work three quarters of an hour after ſunriſe, and left off at nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day; in which time Mrs. Vaughan ſpun ſeven ſkeigns and two knots of fine linen yarn, each ſkeign containing 15 knots. The other perſon ſpun ſix ſkeigns and ten knots, the ſkeigns of equal bigneſs with the firſt mentioned. *Would the ſex in general apply their hands to the diſtaff, inſtead of the idle apparatus of the tea table, perhaps we might not always be beholden to aſia for our food, or Europe for our clothing.*

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 6.

WEDNESDAY laſt his Excellency our Governour ſet out for Albany, in his way to Sir William Johnſon's; and the Saturday following Col. George Croghan ſet out for Sir William Johnſon's alſo.

Feb. 9. We hear from Newark that late on Saturday night laſt the houſe of Moſes Ogden, Eſq; caught fire, and was entirely conſumed, with all the furniture therein; and it was with the greateſt difficulty the family eſcaped. A Negro boy unhappily periſhed in the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 16.

The Aſſembly of the province of Georgia, *after having gone through the neceſſary buſineſs, took into their conſideration the circular letters from the Boſton Aſſembly and from the Houſe of Burgeſſes in* Virginia, *and highly approving of the ſame ordered them to be entered on their journals; upon which his Excellency the Governour, after giving his aſſent to the bills that were ready, diſſolved the Houſe, with the following ſpeech:*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

FROM the diſpoſition that appeared amongſt you, at the opening of this ſeſſion, I was very hopeful, and flattered myſelf, that it would have been brought to a happy concluſion, and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwiſe, and that you have diſregarded the principal matter I had in charge from the King, and thereby miſſed ſo fair an opportunity of cheriſhing the confidence his Majeſty has in your affections; but, by your receiving and ſhowing countenance and ſupport to the *Boſton* letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the neceſſity of diſſolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains have been taken to prevent this event, and if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould attend it you will have brought them upon the province by a *deliberate act*; and it is you, and you only, will have them to anſwer for to your conſtituents. And however you may have ſuffered yourſelves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be aſſured, Gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, muſt depend upon a free and uninterrupted courſe of law and government, *under the protection and ſupport of the mother country*, and that you cannot poſſibly enjoy theſe invaluable bleſſings *without that protection and ſupport*. And how can you expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourſelves to be an independent people? And to me it appears a flat and poſitive contradiction to acknowledge *the Britiſh Parliament to be the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole Britiſh empire* (of which we are a part) and in the ſame breath to deny the power of that very Parliament over us; nor can I ſee or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring *that they chearfully acquieſce in the authority of the Britiſh Parliament to make laws for a neceſſary dependence and regulating the trade of the colonies*, and at the ſame time denying its authority to make laws, which I conceive to be a very looſe and improper jumble or ſyſtem of government and ſubordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace. And I preſume that the authority of the Britiſh Parliament muſt be full and complete, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the Britiſh Parliament extends to America is a point I never doubted, or heard diſputed, until the affair of the *ſtamp duty act*; and to ſhow that it does I ſhall only refer to the proceedings in Parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there were near 400 members preſent, and only 9 or 10 divided againſt that power; alſo the votes of the Houſe of Commons of the 24th of February 1766, and the ſtatute of the 6th of his preſent Majeſty, chapter 12th.

The diſtinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known *here*, from its firſt appearance amongſt us, I ſaid I conceived to be a diſtinction without a difference; and I alſo declared that if it was granted that the Americans were not ſubject to, nor could be legally or conſtitutionally taxed by, the Britiſh Parliament, *not being repreſented there*, then I apprehended the ſame reaſon would hold in every caſe, and the ſame objection lie againſt every law made by the Britiſh Parliament to affect the colonies, or his Majeſty's ſubjects in them: For it ſeems abſurd to ſay that the colonies are not bound by Britiſh acts of Parliament, *impoſing what they call internal taxes*, becauſe they have not conſented to ſuch laws, not *being repreſented in that Parliament*, and at the ſame time to admit that they are bound by, and ſubject to, *other laws made by the ſame Parliament*. And I do not find that there is any difference or diſtinction in that conſtitutional rule or principle that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his aſſent, either in perſon or by repreſentation, but which *rule is general, and holds in all caſes*, and with reſpect *to all laws*; and if ſo, the colonies, I conceive, are either bound by, and ſubject to, all the acts of the Britiſh Parliament in which they are mentioned, or are ſubject to none of any kind whatever, and conſequently to be conſidered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great Britain.

I alſo declared, at the ſame time, that if America could be, or was to become, independent of the mother country, from that day you might date the foundation of your ruin and miſery. Theſe were the ſentiments I declared near three years ago, and which ſtill I retain, and moſt ardently wiſh it had been in my power to prevail on you to be ſo far of my opinion as to have paid due regard to his Majeſty's expectations from you, and to have obſerved a more prudent conduct in that particular, until the matters in difference between Great Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the criſis, had been clearly and effectually ſettled and determined; but, as things are circumſtanced, there is only one act further remaining for me to do at preſent, which is, by virtue of his Majeſty's authority, and in his name, to diſſolve this Aſſembly, and I do hereby accordingly diſſolve the ſame.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Early on Tueſday morning laſt the houſe of the Rev. Mr. William Sturgeon, about four miles from this city, took fire, and was conſumed, together with all the furniture, &c. therein; and it was with the greateſt difficulty the family were ſaved, being all in bed when it was diſcovered. Mr. Sturgeon, within theſe twelve months, has loſt his wife, three children, and a valuable Negro man, by death; beſides many other misfortunes which have befallen him.

At a meeting of the Heart in Hand fire company, February 2d, 1769, the following reſolution was unanimouſly agreed on, viz. Whereas the increaſe of our woolien manufactories will greatly conduce to the benefit of this country, it is therefore agreed by this company that we will not purchaſe any LAMB, nor ſuffer any to be purchaſed or uſed in our families, during the preſent year.

The Cordwainers fire company have come to an agreement not to buy any LAMB during the enſuing ſeaſon, in order to increaſe the number of ſheep.

Our navigation is ſtopped, by the large bodies of floating ice.

LONDON, *Dec.* 3.

A FEW days ago a horſe belonging to Mr. Delmore of Hanſtead in Hertfordſhire was cut for the ſtone, and a calculus extracted which weighed 17 pounds. The horſe died immediately after the operation.

Dec. 6. A little before the preſent lottery began drawing a foreign Gentleman came to England, and brought with him a very agreeable Negro girl, about 17 years of age, but through the narrowneſs of his circumſtances was obliged to ſell his ſlave for 30 guineas, with part of which he purchaſed a lottery ticket, ſince drawn a prize of 5000l. He has ſince repurchaſed the girl, made her free, and ſettled on her an annuity for life.

Dec. 8. A little before eleven o'clock the ſheriffs opened the poll for a Knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, at Brentford. The candidates were Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, and John Glynn, Eſq. The election went on with much tranquillity and regularity until about a quarter after two, when, as Mr. Glynn ſays, "a deſperate ſet of armed ruffians, with Liberty and Proctor "in their hats, without the leaſt oppoſition, without the leaſt "provocation, or cauſe of quarrel, were, at a ſignal, let looſe "upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffenſive freeholders of "the county of Middleſex, in order to deſtroy thoſe whom they "could not corrupt, and to wreſt from them by violence the "freedom of election which every undue and unconſtitutional "interpoſition had failed to overthrow." But, as the friends of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor repreſent the matter, the moſt deſperate ſet of ruffians appeared on the ſide of Mr. Glynn, many of whom, being freeholders, had poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtations next the poll books, and having polled themſelves for Mr. Glynn, continued to obſtruct the friends of Sir William, who were very numerous, from approaching to poll. This produced a quarrel, in which a conſtable who attended had his ſtaff broken; and other conſtables haſtening to his aſſiſtance, a hat was thrown very high in the air, and then a number of ruffians with clubs and bludgeons ruſhed into the ſtreet, and beat down indiſcriminately every perſon that came in their way. And thus they advanced beating againſt the booth, until they had driven off near all the voters and the ſheriffs clerks. This done, they marched round in triumph, flouriſhing their ſticks, huzzaing, and crying *Glynn for ever*. Sir William, and two friends of his, were very near being demoliſhed in going to a Gentleman's houſe, the windows and gates of which were broken immediately to pieces, and Mr. Sheriff Shakeſpeare (who is charged by Sergeant Glynn with taking the part of Sir William) narrowly eſcaped from the Huſſings alive.

Dec. 9. Some letters from Leghorn mention advice having been received there that a dangerous conſpiracy among ſome of the Corſican chiefs againſt Paſchal de Paoli had luckily been diſcovered by that General juſt time enough to prevent the execution of a deſign againſt his liberty, and probably againſt his life.

It is reported, with confidence, at the weſt end of the town, that no leſs than four American Governours will be ordered home, in order that the Miniſtry may have certain demonſtration of the real diſpoſitions of our refractory coloniſts. Common fame reports that a certain General on the continent is ſhortly expected to arrive, on whoſe veracity great expectations are formed.

A receipt for reſtoring peace to this kingdom and her colonies, humbly ſubmitted to the quacks of ſtate, by a *Fellow of the Political College*.

Lord B—— to remain at the Bareges all his life, for his health's ſake.

Let Lord C—— and Mr. G. G. be made joint Secretaries of State to the inhabitants of the moon.

Let Wilkes be pardoned, and take his ſeat.

Send the —— of —— to Newgate, and let Sir —— —— be made a Peer.

Send Meſſ. Cuſhing and Otis to Paoli, with recommendations from Mr. Boſwell, ſufficient to entitle the one to be made a ſergeant, and the other a corporal, among the Corſicans.

Then let Government repeal all the late acts relating to the colonies, and throw the blame of making them on the deceaſed Mr. Townſhend.

Theſe meaſures to be taken immediately, and I will anſwer for the ſucceſs.

Dec. 10. His Pruſſian Majeſty, ever zealous in the cauſe of liberty of conſcience, it is reported is forming a reſpectable army againſt the approaching ſpring, to be ready to aſſiſt the Ruſſians in defence of the Diſſidents of Poland againſt the Turks, from whence it is conjectured the Sublime Porte will have more than one, if not three or four enemies, to oppoſe his deſigns on the northern parts of Europe.

Dec. 12. An Engliſhman, who has read Mr. Boſwell's advertiſement in behalf of the Corſicans, ſays: "From this time for-"ward it would be ſcandalous to caſt the leaſt reflection on the "Scotch as a people, ſince the author of that advertiſement, and "the bankers who receive ſubſcriptions, are all Gentlemen of "Scotland."

Dec. 14. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln took the oaths and his ſeat in the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers as Duke of Newcaſtle, as did the Hon. Thomas Pelham, Eſq; as Lord Pelham.

A certain candidate complained to a friend that his antagoniſt had all the *writers* on his ſide, to which the Gentleman replied, "Well, you have been even with him, Sir, by having all the *fighters* on your ſide."

The annual profits of the Eaſt India Company, ariſing from their territory in Aſia, are ſaid to be near two millions ſterling. How could this be ſo well employed as in the reduction of the national debt?

In the month of September a publican in Shoreditch ſold his wife to a butcher for a lottery ticket, which being now drawn a blank, the Lady is returned to her huſband, agreeable to the contract.

On Monday evening Jenkinſon, a journeyman butcher, going down by the ſide of the Fleet market, ran againſt an old Gentleman, and beat him down; the Gentleman had a dog which flew at the butcher, pulled him to the ground, threw his meat into the mud, and would probably have deſtroyed him, but for the interpoſition of a leg of mutton, which he ſeized and ran away with, leaving his maſter and the butcher to adjuſt the diſpute as they pleaſed.

Dec. 20. A committee appointed by the laſt ſynod of Glaſgow met this day to examine the proofs of a charge brought againſt one of their miniſters for denying our Saviour's atonement for ſin, and for propagating opinions tending to juſtify diſſimulation in ſubſcribing confeſſions of faith.

Dec. 27. Wedneſday came on at the palace of Holyrood Houſe, in Scotland, the election of a Peer in the place of the

Earl of Morton, deceaſed, when the Moſt Hon. the Marquis of Lothian was unanimouſly made choice of. There were about 28 Peers preſent.

Dec. 28. It is ſaid that a certain Governour in America, who is very unpopular there, will be recalled.

At a time when the attention of all Europe is fixed on the impending war between the Ruſſians and Turks, and the latter are commonly looked upon as invincible; from the vaſt territory they poſſeſs, it may not be amiſs, ſays a correſpondent, to compare their reſpective extents of countries, whereby ſome computation may be made of their ſtrength. By this it will appear they are not ſo unequally matched as may be thought, for the Ruſſian empire in Europe contains about 1,170,000 ſquare miles, exclusive of the vaſt country of Siberia, &c. &c. in Aſia. Turkey in Europe contains about 300,000 ſquare miles, and in Aſia about a million more.

It is ſaid that orders have been ſent to Ireland for ſeveral regiments of foot on that eſtabliſhment to be immediately embarked to replace the interiour garriſons in North America, in the room of the troops ſent to New England.

Dec. 29. We are aſſured a very great perſonage has lately expreſſed the moſt earneſt deſire to have the diſputes between Great Britain and the colonies immediately ſettled, upon the moſt amicable and laſting foundation.

Thurſday laſt Miſs Gardiner, only daughter of Frederick Gardiner, Eſq; of Bloſſom Hall in Wiltſhire, being dreadfully frightened by a bull, was ſo ſtrangely affected, that in the ſpace of four hours her hair, which was before of a fine brown, became as gray as that of a perſon of 80 years of age.

On Saturday laſt an elderly Gentleman, who lives near the Haymarket, went to Clare market, and purchaſed poultry and proviſions againſt the holidays to the amount of near three pounds, and hired a baſket woman to carry the ſame home; but the poor creature walking too near the ſaid Gentleman, he ordered her, in an imperious tone, to keep her diſtance. The woman, having a ſpirit of reſentment, took the hint, and watching a proper opportunity went up a bye alley and marched off with her booty.

We are informed that John Wilkes, Eſq; is a candidate to ſucceed the late Sir Francis Goſling, Knight, as Alderman of Farringdon Without, and we are aſſured that in caſe the ſaid Gentleman ſhould be elected he will ſerve the duties of that high office.

Dec. 31. Thurſday night the Rev. Mr. Horne, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, met at the Globe tavern in Fleet ſtreet, in order to canvaſs for Mr. Wilkes, who it is expected will be choſen Alderman of Farringdon ward Without.

When Mr Serjeant Glynn, then very ill of the gout, attended a certain grand aſſembly, the warm and affectionate compliments paid him by three Noble Lords evinced that a true patriot will always be loved by every ſincere lover of his country.

How different is the method of living among our farmers to what it was in the days of decent frugality! On Sunday laſt a farmer in the county of Berks gave a dinner to a few country Gentlemen which coſt him above 150 guineas. Beſides all ſorts of fowl, wild and tame, there was a fine turtle, fiſh of ſeveral kinds, all kinds of ſcarce vegetables brought from London, and a vaſt plenty of Champaigne, claret, and hock, Burgundy, Madeira, &c. *O tempora! O mores!*

"Is not the prodigious exportation of our fineſt horſes an "alarming circumſtance? Who cannot foreſee (ſays a correſpon-"dent) that many of theſe will mount the French cavalry in caſe "of a war with England."

In former times *the Jews* inhabiting the city of London were taxed at a very high rate for the ſupport of government. If a very ſmall tax was now laid on ſuch of its inhabitants as are *not Chriſtians*, the national debt might be diſcharged in a very ſhort time.

At the village of Wainſford, in Hampſhire, there is now living one Peter White, in the 95th year of his age, who was born deaf, dumb, and blind, and without legs or arms, which are ſupplied by ſtumps of about four inches long.

There is a perſon in Petticoat lane whoſe name is Hugh Pugh. A boy being ſent to his houſe, and not knowing how to pronounce his name, aſked if Mr. Hug Pug was at home. "No, "you raſcal (cried the maid) we have no *dogſtealers* live here!"

On Wedneſday, at Rumford market, there were upwards of 1000 calves, well fed, brought for ſale, which at an average were bought up for leſs than twopence halfpeny a pound, notwithſtanding veal is ſo dear in the London markets.

On Saturday a girl, not quite 14 years old, daughter of a maſter ivory turner in Crown court, Holbourn, was taken in a coach to an hoſpital, on a complaint of a dropſical diſorder, where the girl had not been above two hours before ſhe was delivered of a fine boy.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated December* 30.

IT was propoſed in the Houſe of Lords, and carried, that an order ſhould be ſent to Boſton for Governour Bernard to ſend Meſſ. Cuſhing and Otis, and as many others as he thought proper, over to England, as ſtate priſoners, to be tried for high treaſon; but on further deliberation, and conſidering what might be the event, it was thought proper not to be put in execution, and ſo dropped.

"Doctors Lee and Blair both exert themſelves in behalf of America, who have frequent opportunies of converſing with men in power.

"There is great reaſon to believe that peace and tranquillity will ſoon be reſtored to America."

Arrived in James river, the Theodorick, Wylie, from London, the Neptune, Ewing, from Glaſgow, and the Earl of Bute, Scott, from the ſame port, via Barbados.

The Captains Robertſon and Goodſey, both in the employ of John Norton, Eſq; of London, will be here in the ſpring.

The Good Intent, Necks, is arrived at London, after a paſſage of 32 days.

ARRIVALS at NORFOLK.

From Philadelphia, the Rebecca, Holden. From Penſacola, the Elizabeth, Stewart. (Governour Elliott was expected there daily,) From Grenada, the Royal Sally, Eaſtwood, and Polly, Banks. Alſo the Anne, Botſon, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, laden with ſalt, in diſtreſs. Capt. Botſon, eight leagues to the eaſtward of Cape De Gatt, ſpoke the James, Capt. Aſhburn, from Boſton, all well; and on the 24th of January ſpoke a ſloop from Madeira, bound for Boſton, who informed him that the Africa, Capt. Farmar, from Philadelphia, put in there with the loſs of her maſt and rigging.

The True Blue, Stewart, and Black Prince, George, are arrived at Grenada.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *on* Roanoke *river, in the upper end of* Halifax *county*, North Carolina,

SEVERAL tracts of valuable LAND, conſiſting of high and low grounds, both extreme fine for tobacco, two of them fit for the reception of genteel families, and the whole in good order for cropping. The river abounds with fine fiſh and wildfowl, in their ſeaſon. The lands are 18 miles from the town of *Halifax*, and 65 from *Peterſburg*. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

2 EDWARD MONTFORT.

FINDING theſe diſtreſſed times approaching faſt, and ſuſpecting that I ſhould not be able to raiſe money faſt enough to anſwer the preſſing demands of my creditors, I thought it moſt prudent to convey my eſtate to Gentlemen (who were unexceptionable) in truſt for all my creditors, expecting they would by that means make themſelves better acquainted with the true ſtate of my affairs for their rule how to proceed; but by various cauſes I was diſappointed in my expectations, and obliged to make an offer of all my eſtate to my creditors, to ſhare and ſhare alike, on their giving me a final diſcharge, that I might begin the world again, to endeavour to get ſomething to ſupport my wife and children with. Although many of my creditors have treated me with the greateſt politeneſs, and accepted of the terms offered, by which means they have a conveyance of all my eſtate, for which they have given me a final diſcharge, yet many of my creditors have commenced ſuits againſt me, and others are endeavouring to harraſs me, by ſuing of me in different courts, although I have made an offer to give all my creditors judgments, either in the county I live in, or in the General Court, that I might ſave expenſes, which I find to be very great, and that I might by a *habeas corpus* remove all the cauſes into the General Court, and deliver myſelf up in cuſtody, and make one impriſonment ſuffice for the whole, by taking the benefit of the inſolvent act. As my creditors, who accepted of my eſtate, conſented to let the deed lie open ſix months, that the reſt of my creditors might have time to conſider whether they would come in and accept of the terms offered by me, which was publickly advertiſed immediately, as my intention was to do all the juſtice that lay in my power, under the nature of the ſtatute of bankrupcy, and as the inſolvent act will be too tedious and expenſive, having already ſunk a conſiderable ſum in fees and commiſſions, and having already ſpent upwards of three years for a bare ſupport, I do now give this publick notice that I ſhall apply to the next General Aſſembly for a final diſcharge from all my creditors, as I find I cannot ſucceed in the method now preſcribed by law. I ſhall have to offer that as I have a reverſion of whatever ſurplus there may be in the creditors hands, after paying themſelves their juſt debts, I am ready to make it over to them; and I now do declare, upon honour, that I do believe that every debt may be juſtly paid if the ſlaves are kept together, and the works proſecuted to the greateſt advantage, within the ſpace of five years, as I do expect the eſtate will raiſe a profit of at leaſt 3000 l. this year, and that too under great diſadvantages. As I do not mean to take any advantage of my creditors, they will always find me both ready and willing to do every thing that will lie in my power for their intereſt, while the eſtate is kept together, fully depending on their generoſity to have the ſame tender regard for my family as I have for their intereſt, which I cannot render any ſervice to but by the mode I now propoſe; for while ſuch a cloud hangs over me it will not only put it out of my power to get into any buſineſs, or do theirs, but deprive me of an opportunity of getting ſomething to ſupport my family. As the weather was ſo bad laſt *December* court, I muſt once more requeſt that the creditors will meet me in *Williamſburg* the day before the ſitting of the Aſſembly.

B. GRYMES.

To be SOLD, *the firſt day of* APRIL, *at* Fredericksburg, *by decree of the General Court,*

FOURTEEN valuable SLAVES; the tract of land whereon *Benjamin Grymes* formerly lived, containing 1600 acres, which will be divided into three parts; 1000 acres of land, on *Maſſaponax*; and two lots in the town of *Frederickſburg*, whereon the lower warehouſes ſtand. The above is to ſatisfy a debt due to the late Col. *John Champe*. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale the houſes and lots in *Frederickſburg* wherein the ſaid *Grymes* lately lived, adjoining the warehouſes; alſo two lots, with ſtables for about 26 horſes; 500 acres of exceeding good land, within two miles of the town; 1600 acres adjoining the furnace; alſo the forge, and about 2800 acres adjoining the ſame. The mortgagers and truſtees will be ready to join to make proper conveyances. It is propoſed to ſell by candle, to prevent diſputes.

In obedience to a decree of the Honourable the General Court will be ſold, for ready money, on the firſt Monday *in* April *next, being* Spotſylvania *court day, at the town of* Fredericksburg,

THE following LANDS and SLAVES, to ſatisfy a debt due from *Benjamin Grymes*, Eſq; to the executors of the late *John Champe*, Eſquire.

One tract whereon the ſaid *Grymes* formerly lived, on *Rappahannock* river, containing about 1700 acres. One other tract near the former, containing about 700 acres, whereon is a ſmelting furnace now in blaſt, and ſundry valuable improvements. The tracts are within 7 miles of *Frederickſburg*, and will be laid off, and ſold in lots, as ſhall be adjudged moſt probable to enhance their value. Alſo the lots in the ſaid town of *Frederickſburg* whereon the lower inſpection now ſtands, together with the landing and wharfs thereto belonging. Likewiſe about 19 valuable ſlaves. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue until all are ſold. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſers.

JOHN CARTER.

THELAND in *Surry* county, where Doctor *Mackenzie* formerly lived, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, next *Surry* court day, being the 21ſt of this inſtant, at the courthouſe.

March 9, 1769. 2

To be SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thurſday *the* 16*th of* March, *being court day,*

FOUR NEGROES, and ſundry other articles, belonging to the eſtate of *Benjamin Read*, deceaſed. And upon *Gwyn's Iſland*, in *Glouceſter* county, on *Tueſday* the 4th of *April*, HORSES, CATTLE, &c. belonging to the ſaid eſtate. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

1 ROBERT SHEDDEN, Adminiſtrator.

William Willeſs,

Gunſmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened ſhop oppoſite the playhouſe, *Williamſburg*, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon receiving full ſatisfaction, by having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt deſpatch.

STOLEN from my waggon, on *Buckingham* road, on the night of the 21ſt of *February*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſmall white ſtreak in his forehead about two or three inches long, a few ſaddle ſpots, hanging mane and twitch tail, new ſhod before, trots very faſt and eaſy, paces middling well, works well, and branded on the near buttock WE in a piece. He is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one *Michael Murphey*, an *Iriſhman*, who was ſeen lurking thereabouts in want of a horſe the ſame day. I will give 20 s. reward to any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me in the upper end of *Cheſterfield* county, on *Skin Quarter* creek, near *Genito* road.

WILLIAM ELAM, ſen.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *Elias Herrin's*, in *Southampton* county, laſt *November*, two mares, one a young bay, about 4 feet 6 inches high, trots, marked under one ear with a half moon, and branded on the off buttock T; the other is a white working mare, branded on the off buttock W. Whoever brings the ſaid mares, or either of them, to *Thomas Howell*, in *Halifax* county, or gives intelligence where they may be had, ſhall have a large reward.

2 ROBERT PITMAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1769.

SINCE my laſt publication on *November* 17, 1768, I am now to acknowledge my having received the following collections for the ſufferers at *Montreal*, *viz.*

1768.	*St. Mary's*, in *Caroline*, omitted before,	£.	9-12 0
Nov. 21.	*St. Bride's*, in *Norfolk*,		6 00-0
Dec. 9.	*Jomes City*, per Mr. *Bland*,		6-12 6
Jan. 7.	*Suſſex*, per Mr. *Willie* (20 s. bad)		12-02 0
9.	*Briſtland*, Mr *Davis*,		3-16-9
16.	*Wicomico*, Mr. *Ieland*,		10-14-0
21.	*Suffolk*, in *Nanſemond*, Mr. *Agnew*,		4-17-6
21.	*Hanover*, *Charles City*, per Mr. Speaker,		3-10 1½
Feb. 11.	*Briſtol* parith, Mr. *Harriſon*,		12-00-9
13.	Mr. *Davis*, Lower Church,		5-08-0
21.	*York Hampton* pariſh, per Col. *Digges*,		11-15-4½
		£.	16 09 0
	My former receipts as advertiſed,		167-17-6
		£.	254-00 6

On the 22d of *December* laſt 150 l. bill coſt me £. 187-10-0 and per next poſt I wrote to the magiſtrates at *Montreal*, deſiring their directions whom to pay it to, but have yet received no anſwer; I therefore adverti ſe it here, and ſhall write again.

JOHN BLAIR.

MARCH 2, 1769.

AS I find by experience that I can neither by law or equity recover the many debts due to me, for want of which I have ſuffered theſe many years, I am now determined to ſell all my eſtate, in order to ſatisfy my creditors, whoſe indulgence I ſhall ever gratefully acknowledge. PORTO BELLO, being ſo well known, I need not be particular in deſcribing: Its ſituation is beautiful, the land is good, there are fine meadows, plenty of fiſh, no end to oyſters, cloſe at the door, and I may venture to ſay one of the fineſt orchards upon the continent. The place may be ſeen at any time, and I will treat about the terms, if at home; if not, Col. *John Prentis* in *Williamſburg* will make them known, whom I have empowered. I have likewiſe ſeveral valuable SLAVES, a good ſtock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. and ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which I intend diſpoſing of after the land is ſold.

ALEXANDER FINNIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 16, 1769.

THE partnerſhip between *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy* being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber now carries on the cabinet making buſineſs, as uſual, at the ſhop formerly kept by Mr. *Hay*, where he hopes for the encouragement of his old cuſtomers, and others.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1769.

THE partnerſhip between *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy*, *though not yet diſſolved*, will terminate as ſoon as the work which is already beſpoke can be finiſhed, and matters brought to a proper ſettlement; at which time

WILLIAM KENNEDY

Propoſes carrying on the buſineſs of cabinet making, at the houſe where Mr. *Pelham* now lives. Any of thoſe Gentlemen who have been cuſtomers to *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy**, and all others who pleaſe to employ him, may rely on his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction.

* He has no intention to rob Mr. *Bucktrout* of his *old* cuſtomers, nor does he think he can as yet properly call any his own.

BLANDFORD, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

AS little regard has been paid to my former advertiſement, requeſting my cuſtomers to come and ſettle their accounts, and give bonds for what they could not pay, this is to inform them that I will put every open account in ſuit by the firſt of *April*, without reſpect to perſons, as I am determined to have the company affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN BAIRD.

No further indulgence will be ſhown the debtors of *Hampton Wade's* eſtate, after the firſt of *April*.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. *James Baird* are deſired to ſettle their accounts, and grant bonds by the 20th of *April*, or ſuits will be commenced; and thoſe to whom he is indebted are requeſted to make them known to

4 JOHN BAIRD, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 30*th of this inſtant* (March) *at the late dwelling-houſe of Mrs.* MILDRED WILLIS, *deceaſed, in* Brunſwick *county,*

ABOUT fifty likely NEGROES, among which are ſome tradeſmen, *viz.* two carpenters, a very fine man cook, and ſeveral good ſpinners; alſo the whole ſtock of horſes, mules, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, all the houſehold furniture, a good coach with new harneſs, a ſingle chair, and many other things too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5 l. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN WILLIS,
FRANCIS WILLIS,
AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } Executors.

N. B. The ſale to be continued until all are ſold.

POETS CORNER.

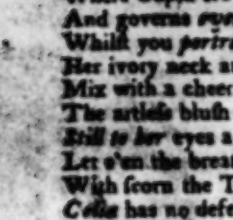
On a YOUNG LADY'S PICTURE.

R——S, *thy pencil draws* each line too faint,
And wrongs the beauty that it means to paint.
Where is that eafy look, that *pleafing* air,
Which *fpeak her faireft 'midft a thoufand fair?*
Where thofe bright locks that charming Celia deck,
Wavings in wanton ringlets round her neck?
And where that boſom white as Alpine ſnow,
That ſmile that dimples, and thoſe cheeks that glow?
To flatter age with ſoothing ſtrokes of art,
To add new bloom, is held the painter's part;
But you (a groſſer fault ſure ne'er was ſeen)
Have made her thirty, though ſhe's *ſcarce* fifteen!
R——s, from out the canvaſs ſtrike each line,
With nicer labour ſketch the great deſign:
Give her a careleſs look, that ſpeaks her mind,
By nature *careleſs*, not by art refin'd;
Let every *inward* virtue clearly ſhine,
Minerva's *ſpoſe* with Venus' beauty join;
And next with paint of fineſt colour tip
Her ſoft dimpled cheek and ruby lip,
Where Cupid crown'd in open triumph ſtands,
And governs *every ſoul* as ſhe commands.
Whilſt you *portray* the lovely blooming maid,
Her ivory neck and lily hand diſplay'd,
Mix with a cheerful ſweetneſs all the while
The artleſs bluſh and unaffected ſmile.
Still to her eyes a *ſprightlier* luſtre give,
Let o'er the breathleſs canvaſs ſeem to live.
With ſcorn the Tyrian purple caſt aſide,
Celia has no defects for *dreſs* to hide:
Beauty, *like hers*, by envy ſtands confeſs'd,
And ſhines the *brighteſt when 'tis moſt undreſt.*
Thus ſhall thy work to thee, great R——s, raiſe
An everlaſting monument of praiſe;
With *old Apelles* ſhalt thou ſhare in fame,
And boaſt with his to *join* thy *nobler* name.

The GENIUS *of* AMERICA *to her* SONS.

WHO'D know the ſweets of liberty,
'Tis to climb the mountain's brow,
Thence to diſcern rough induſtry,
At the harrow or the plough;
'Tis where my ſons their crops have ſown,
Gilding the harveſt all their own;
'Tis where the heart, to truth ally'd,
Never felt unmanly fear;
'Tis where the eye, with milder pride,
Nobly ſheds ſweet pity's tear;
Such as AMERICA yet ſhall ſee,
Theſe are the ſweets of liberty.

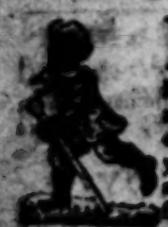
To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 30*th of this inſtant, purſuant to a decree of* Eſſex *county court,*



A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of one moiety of a tract of fine level LAND, lying near the lower church, in the ſaid county, within about two miles of *Rappahannock* river, belonging to Mr. *Francis Smith*, and now in his poſſeſſion, containing by eſtimation 1000 acres; and the reverſion after one life of the other moiety of the ſaid tract of land, on which are many valuable improvements. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 25th of *October* next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

RICHARD ADAMS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Hanover* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 32 years old, has had the itch, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died-brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Brooking*, at a plantation of mine on *Merattics* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Merattics*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of *January* laſt, a Negro ſlave named GUY, upwards of 30 years old, is a ſhort well ſet fellow, very ſubtle, a great villain, and is well known on *James* river, being uſed to work on board ſhips, and go by water. This is therefore to forewarn all maſters of ſhips, and others, from employing, entertaining, or concealing, the ſaid ſlave; and whoever brings him to me at *Pocahontas*, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall be well rewarded.

4l NEILL M'LEAN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, two ſtrays, one a white horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, has a bell on, the clapper of which is a piece of a bridle bit, tied on with a deer leather ſtring, and branded on the off buttock reſembling C. The other a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, paces naturally, ſome white hairs on her back, part of her mane cut off next to her ears, has a bell on, one part of the collar narrower than the reſt, but the brand unknown. Poſted and appraiſed, the horſe to 8l. and the mare to 5l.

STEPHEN LEE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the* 17*th of this inſtant* (March) *at the late reſidence of Mr.* Benjamin Wyche, *deceaſed, on* Nottoway *river, in* Suſſex *county,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid decedent, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture, moſtly new, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and among the horſes as likely a half blooded *Janus* ſtone colt as moſt in the colony, four years old this ſpring, and in fine order for covering the enſuing ſeaſon; alſo a large crop of corn, wheat, and other grain, and ſundry plantation utenſils. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 20s. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

The ADMINISTRATRIX.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, ſhod before, had a ſmall bell on, and branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

JOSEPH GENTERY.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near jaw G, and on the near ſhoulder and buttock R; poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN HANKIN.

TAKEN up, in *York* county, a black pied yearling bull, not marked; poſted, and appraiſed to 20s.

2l BENJAMIN MOSS.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

Ordered, THAT the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the publick charges of their reſpective counties.

Ordered, That the clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

Williamſburg, Feb. 23, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, intending for *England* immediately after the *June* court, is under a neceſſity of deſiring all thoſe who are indebted to him to pay off their reſpective balances by that time, or he muſt put their accounts into an attorney's hands; and, as he has a large aſſortment of goods in his ſtore, that he may get rid of them if poſſible by the laſt of *June*, he is determined to ſell them very cheap, for ready money only.

Tf JOHN CARTER.

N. B. The SHOP next Mr. *Charlton's* is to be rented.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY.
Tf JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

To be RENTED, *or* LEASED, *on reaſonable terms, immediately,*

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, on *Shocko* creek, in *Bute* county, *North Carolina*, pleaſantly ſituated, whereon is *Bute* courthouſe, and a good dwelling-houſe 40 by 24 feet, with four rooms below and three above, juſt now finiſhed, a kitchen 20 by 16 feet, conveniently completed, a dairy, ſmokehouſe, crib, lumber houſe, and ſtables, with other neceſſary outhouſes, &c. a large and well furniſhed garden, and about 20,000 corn hills cleared, and under a good fence; all which is entirely free from any encumbrances of outſellers of liquors encroaching, as the right is ſolely in the adverriſer, who now lives on the premiſes.

COMMITTED to the publick gaol of *Nanſemond* county, a Negro man, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who ſays he belongs to *Ezekiel Moore* of *North Carolina*, and formerly belonged to *David King* of *Nanſemond* county. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Gaoler.

ROCKY RIDGE, *Feb.* 14, 1769.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about a fortnight ago, a light coloured gray horſe, about 14 hands high, pretty much ſcabbitten about the head and ſhoulders, a natural pacer, his mane had been lately roached, but is almoſt grown out again, and faintly branded on the near ſhoulder R. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20s. reward.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, in the county of* Southampton, *on* Tueſday *the* 25*th of* March,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on the north ſide of *Meherrin* river, in the ſaid county, containing 430 acres, formerly the property of *George Eppes*, and afterwards of *Edward Eppes*, by whoſe will it is directed to be ſold by his executrix to raiſe money to pay his debts. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

FRANCIS EPPES, Exec. of *Edw. Eppes.*

N. B. The land is ſubject to the dower of *George Eppes's* widow. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

Richard H. Singleton

BEGS leave to acquaint the publick that he intends immediately to open TAVERN in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *Sarah Cole*, oppoſite the north ſide of the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*; where the Gentlemen who formerly reſorted that houſe, and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having genteel lodgings and good entertainment, he being determined to do every thing in his power to give ſatisfaction, and eaſine their future favours.

*** He likewiſe propoſes boarding young Gentlemen, by the year. 5

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Dekar Thompſon* and Co. of *Falmouth*, are deſired to make payment to Mr. *Edward Moor*, who is empowered to give proper acquittances. Thoſe who cannot pay fully in the ſpring are requeſted to reduce their accounts as much as they can, and give bonds for their balances; which it is hoped they will do ſpeedily, that the company books may be cloſed, and this will entitle them to an indulgence which thoſe who fail to do muſt not expect. All demands againſt the partnerſhip will be ſettled either by Mr. *Edward Moor*, who carries on the buſineſs of the ſtore as uſual, or by

CHARLES YATES,
6 Surviving partner of
DEKAR THOMPSON, & Co.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, alſo runaway alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Cruſhfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.